

2007

HATE CRIMES & INCIDENTS

IN ORANGE COUNTY



AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION



PREFACE

For the past 17 years, the Orange County Human Relations Commission has collected hate crime and incident data from law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, community organizations, and hate crime and incident victims. The data is then analyzed and compiled into an annual report, which is broadly disseminated to policy-makers, law enforcement agencies, community groups and educators throughout Orange County.

The information presented in the report allows all parties to better understand hate crime and incident trends; measure the outcome of their work; and, direct prevention campaigns in their communities or schools.

The report also serves to advise policy decisions and inform the development of services for victims of hate. The Commission appreciates the cooperation of the

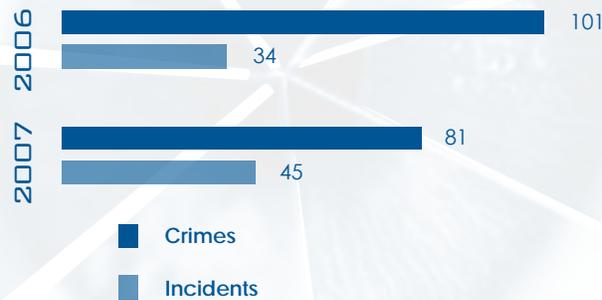
organizations and police departments that provide the data for this report.

This document aims to represent the faces and efforts of people on the frontlines of hate crime prevention work in Orange County. The numbers contained herein reflect not only the quantity of hate crimes and incidents, but also the willingness of the general population to name and report a hate-motivated occurrence as such.

Ongoing efforts to overcome the fear and stigma associated with hate crimes and to address the issue of the many unreported hate crimes and incidents continue to expand.

We hope this report not only makes public the reported numbers, but also inspires others to challenge their fears, join those who endorse hate crime legislation, and report hate motivated crimes and incidents.

SUMMARY OF 2007 HATE CRIMES



- Hate crimes overall decreased 20% from 101 in 2006 to 81 in 2007.
- African Americans continue to be the most frequently targeted group. However, there was a minor drop from 19 in 2006 to 18 in 2007.
- The number of hate crimes targeting the gay/lesbian community showed a slight increase - from 13 in 2006 to 14 in 2007.
- There was a significant increase in hate crimes targeting Latinos - from 8 in 2006 to 12 in 2007.
- The number of reported hate crimes aimed at Jews declined dramatically - from 15 in 2006 to 7 in 2007.
- Hate crimes targeting people perceived to be Arab, Middle Eastern or Muslim declined significantly - from 9 reported in 2006 to 4 in 2007.
- Hate crimes against the Asian/Pacific Islander community dropped considerably in 2007 - from 7 reported in 2006 compared to 2 in 2007.
- Hate incidents increased dramatically - from 34 in 2006 to 45 in 2007.

2007 SUMMARY



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This report provides a statistical overview of available information on hate crimes and incidents that occurred in Orange County during 2007. It is important to note that it only represents reported hate crimes and incidents. There are a number of factors, elaborated below, that lead the Commission to conclude that the information contained in this report underrepresents the actual number of hate-motivated crimes and incidents that took place.

The cases reported to the Commission are crosschecked to eliminate duplication caused, for example, by a hate crime victim contacting both a law enforcement agency and a community group. While the numbers reported do not necessarily represent every hate crime and incident that occurred, the Commission contends that this report is an accurate overall reflection of hate crimes and incidents for the County.

Because some communities and/or jurisdictions are more painstaking than others in documenting hate crimes and incidents, it is not always meaningful to compare one community against another. For example, a community that actively promotes awareness around the importance of documenting hate crimes and incidents may report greater

numbers than another community. However, this does not necessarily indicate that the community has a higher rate of hate crimes and incidents. Also, there are differences in the way some jurisdictions interpret the circumstances in which possible hate crimes and incidents occurred; therefore, a hate crime or incident might be counted in one city but will not be in another. Other factors that might lead to underreporting include: a lack of knowledge about the justice system; cultural and language barriers; fear of reprisals; immigration status; and, a lack of confidence in government agencies on the part of the victim.

The Commission urges caution in drawing conclusions about trends based on year-to-year variations in data. For comparison purposes, 2006 data is presented along with 2007 statistics. However, trends are more accurately identified by examining the changes in data over a longer period of time.

It is important to note that this report includes both hate crimes and hate incidents. The Commission believes that the inclusion of hate incidents sheds light on inter-group tensions, illustrates the degree of hostility that exists, and may predict future trends. The Commission has attempted to clearly distinguish between hate crimes and incidents in the text, graphs and charts in this document.

Hate Crime (P.C. § 422.6)

A Hate Crime is a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: Disability, Gender, Nationality, Race or Ethnicity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, association with a person or group of persons with one or more of the preceding actual or perceived characteristics. Under California law there are enhanced penalties for these types of crimes. Some examples of hate crimes include: spray-painting racist/homophobic/religious graffiti on the property of someone(s) within the above groups, burning a cross on an individual's lawn, criminal threat of violence against a specific individual or group, assault, attempted murder and murder.

Hate Incident

A Hate Incident is an action or behavior that is motivated by hate, but is protected by the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. The freedoms guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, such as the freedom of speech, allow hateful rhetoric as long as it does not interfere with the civil rights of others. Examples of hate incidents can include: name calling, epithets, the distribution of non-threatening racist flyers in public, the display of non-threatening anti-gay or lesbian placards at a parade, or a publication slurring people with disabilities. Documented hate incidents can possibly be used to show motivation of bias if a person goes on to commit a hate crime.

Multiple Motivation

Some hate crimes intend to send a message to several groups. The majority of these types of hate crimes involve graffiti or vandalism. Some typical multiple motivation hate crimes include: graffiti messages threatening several groups and painting a swastika in a public space.

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 spurred the Commission to begin documenting hate crimes and hate incidents in Orange County. Since then, the Commission has tracked hate crime-related trends witnessing how public policies, media and social movements have influenced societal attitudes.

One positive trend has been the continued expansion and clarification of hate crime legislation, a reflection of the public's feelings of repugnance towards such crimes. Examples of such legislation include: the Violent Crime Control and

Law Enforcement Act of 1994; Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, Hate Crime Prevention Act of 1999; the Bane and Ralph Civil Rights Acts; 2004's California Senate Bill 1234; and the Matthew Shepard Act (HR 1592).

These laws are not only intended to more severely punish those who perpetrate hate crimes but also set standards for societal behavior. This legislation sends a message to those who attempt, by means of hate crime, to intimidate and terrorize entire groups of people, that their actions will not be tolerated.

- 1991 A spike in the number of reported incidents and crimes against Middle Eastern/ Arab Americans occurred during the time that the United States fought the first Gulf War.
- 1992 61 crimes or incidents were reported against African Americans immediately following the Rodney King verdict and the LA Riots. During that year there were also 41 crimes or incidents reported targeting Asian Americans. The country fell into a period of economic recession that led to a rise in anti-Asian sentiment.
- 1993 The highest recorded number of incidents/crimes against gays and lesbians occurred in a year in which there was a national discourse over gays in the military.
- 1996 There was another spike in cases targeting African Americans the year the OJ Simpson case was televised.
- 1998 There was a marked increase in the victimization of Latinos coinciding with the increasing negative attitudes toward Immigrants – both legal and undocumented – that took place in the mid-to-late 1990's.
- 2001 A sharp increase in retaliatory crimes occurred across our nation in the weeks following the September 11th terrorist attacks. In Orange County there were 69 hate crimes and incidents targeting people perceived to be Muslim or of Middle Eastern origin.
- 2004 Hate crimes and incidents targeting members of the Gay and Lesbian community grew by 40% compared to 2003. The ongoing controversy regarding same-sex marriage may have contributed to this increase.
- 2006 Hate crimes increased from 97 in 2005 to 101 while hate incidents decreased from 55 to 34 in 2006. African Americans remain the most frequent target of hate-related activity. Overall, reported hate crimes and incidents decreased by 11%.

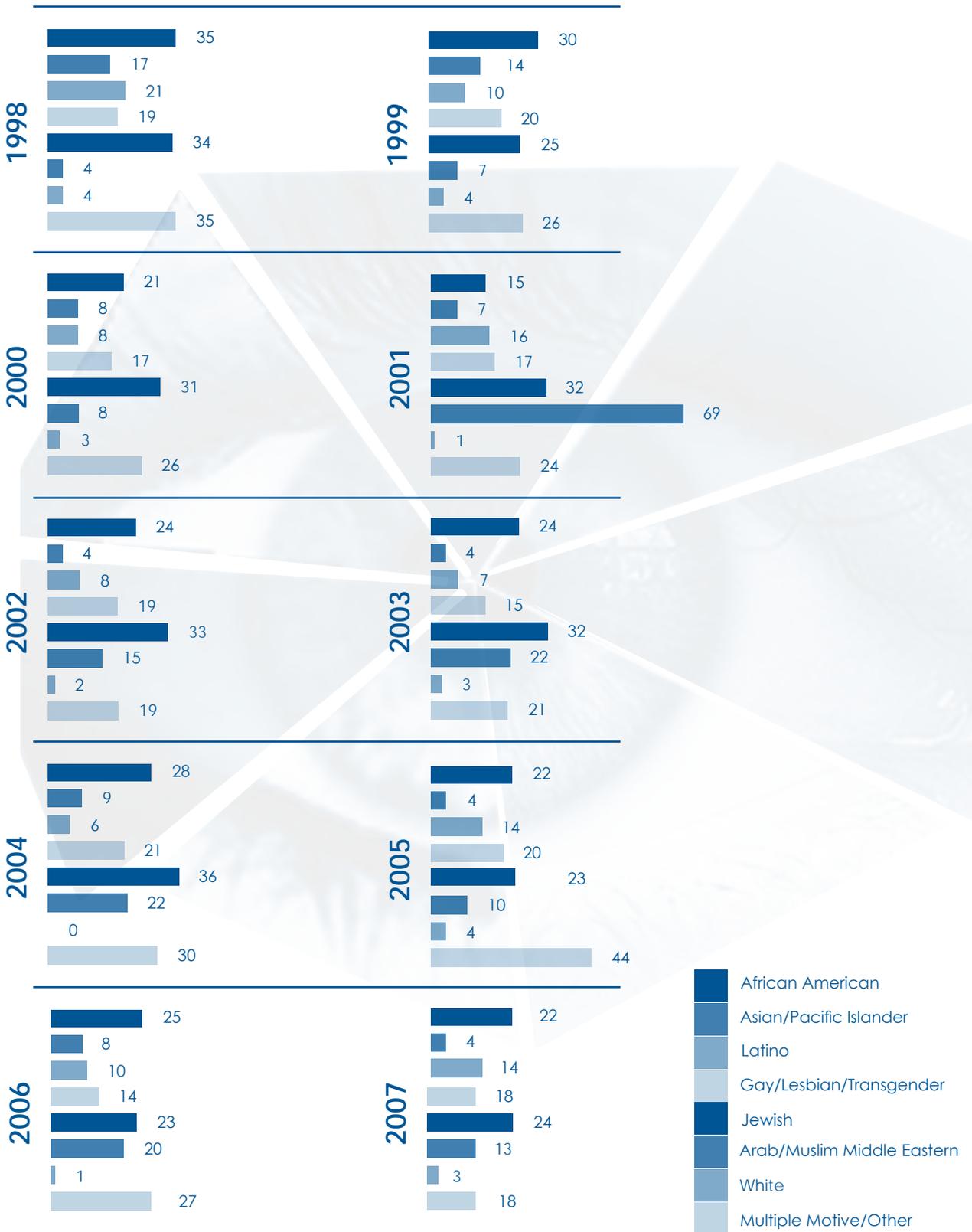
It is not possible to attribute, with absolute certainty, all peaks of hate related activity to a specific event or an increase in media coverage. However, the data indicates that when a particular group is spotlighted or highlighted in a negative light there is a commensurate increase in hate crimes or incidents.

Some individuals, it appears, are emboldened to violate the rights of others. Thus, when noticeable demographic changes, economic downturns, controversial legislation, and other events that fuel bigotry occur, it is prudent to be on the alert for an increase in hate related activity.

TARGETS & TRENDS

JANUARY 2007. A Latino man was assaulted by three men. During the assault, they yelled, "white power" and took his wallet.

Targets and Trends of Hate Crimes/Incidents From 1998-2007



Hate Crimes/Incidents Numbers by Year 1991-2007



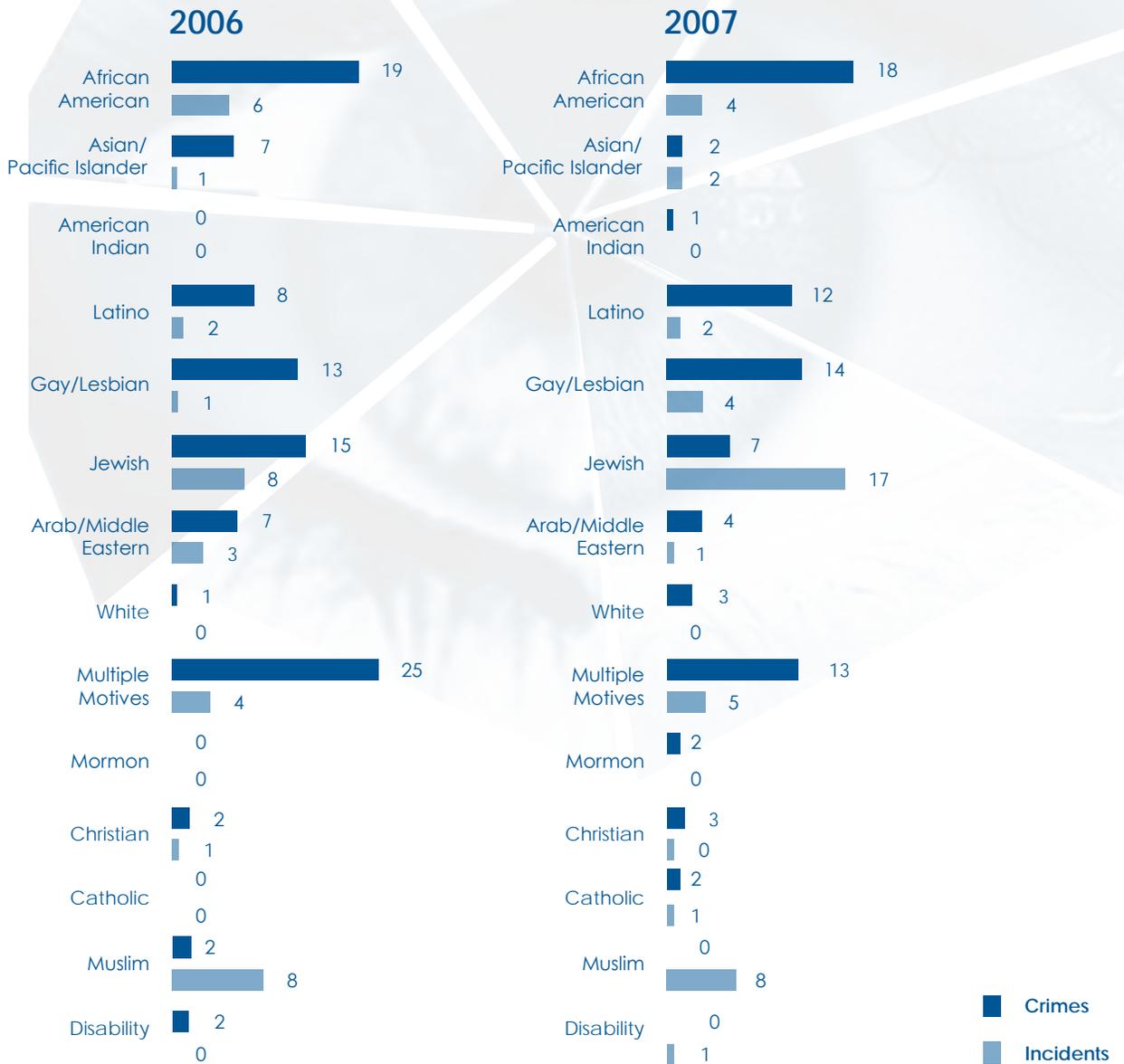
TARGETS & TRENDS

FEBRUARY 2007. A 10-year-old boy was walking home from school when the suspect said, "Look at this little nigger," and assaulted him. The suspect ran away.

TARGETS OF HATE 2007

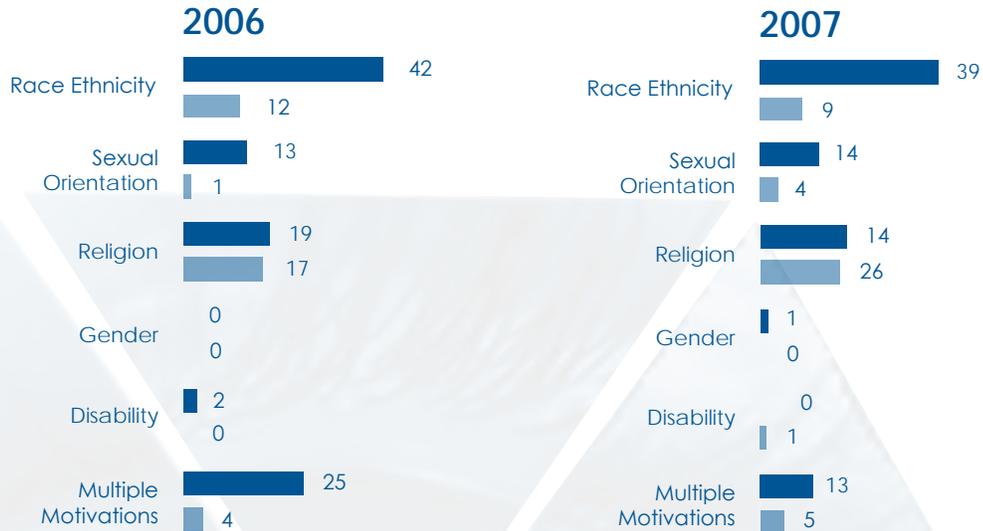
MARCH 2007. While hosting a party at a community center at the victim's complex, an uninvited neighbor called victim a "fucking gook" and a "Vietnamese piece of shit".

- Despite their numerically small population in Orange County, African Americans continued to be the most frequently targeted group for hate crimes in 2007.
- Even with underreporting a concern, Gays and Lesbians continue to be among the most targeted victims of hate crimes.
- There was a significant drop in reported hate crimes against Jews (from 15 in 2006 to 7 in 2007), although reported hate incidents targeting Jews still point to a concern for this community.
- There was also a significant drop in hate crimes targeting religious groups overall in 2007 yet there is a growing concern about hate related activity, mostly vandalism and graffiti, against faith-based organizations.
- The Latino community experienced a significant increase in hate crimes (from 8 in 2006 to 12 in 2007). The continuing debate over immigration reform and the day laborer controversy may have had an impact.
- There was a substantial drop in reported hate crimes against those perceived to be Muslim/Arab/Middle Eastern.



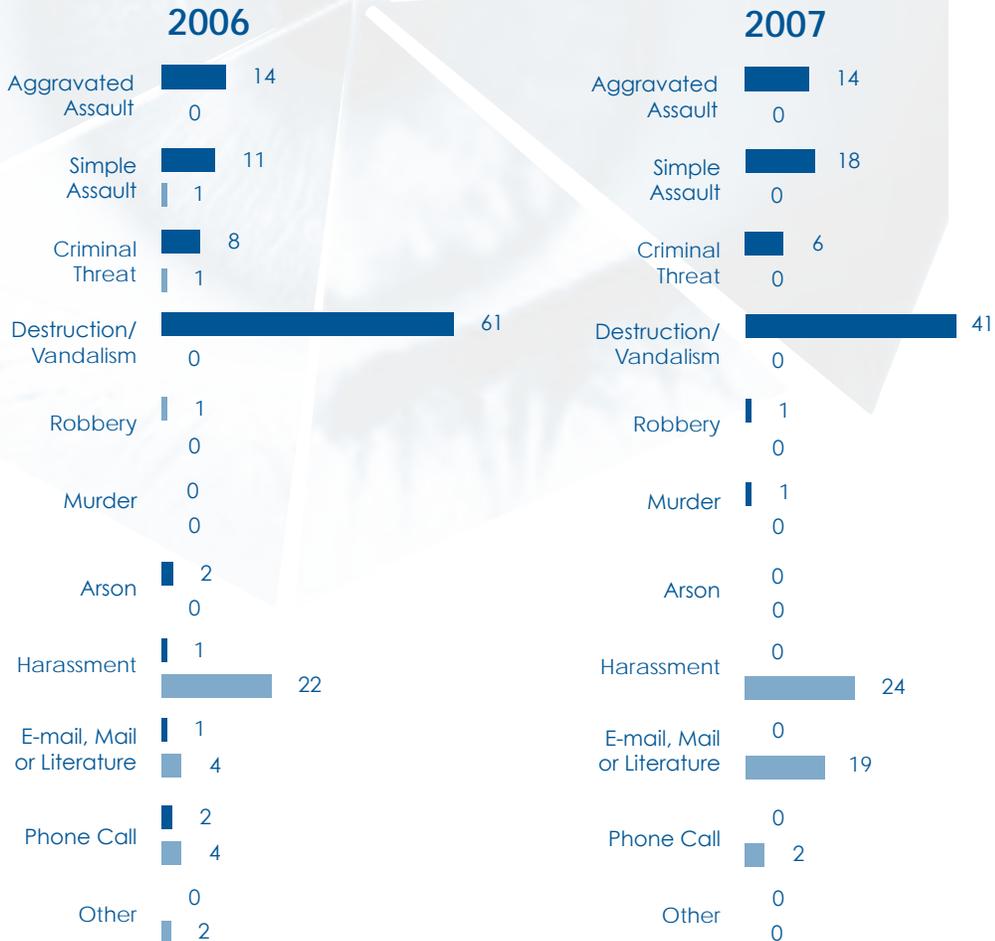
Hate Crimes/Incidents by (Bias) Motivation

With the exception of sexual orientation, there was an overall drop in hate crimes in every category. However, hate incidents increased slightly. The underreporting of hate activity against persons with disabilities is still a concern.



Hate Crimes/Incidents by Type of Offense

Violent crime is one of the few categories that increased while vandalism remains steady at 40% of hate crimes. The use of E-mail and publications is increasingly becoming a vehicle for spreading messages of hate.



■ Crimes
■ Incidents

APRIL 2007. High school teacher in charge of a Gay/Lesbian club received a note saying, "Hey faggot u didn't take a hint, we don't want your kind here, gay straight"

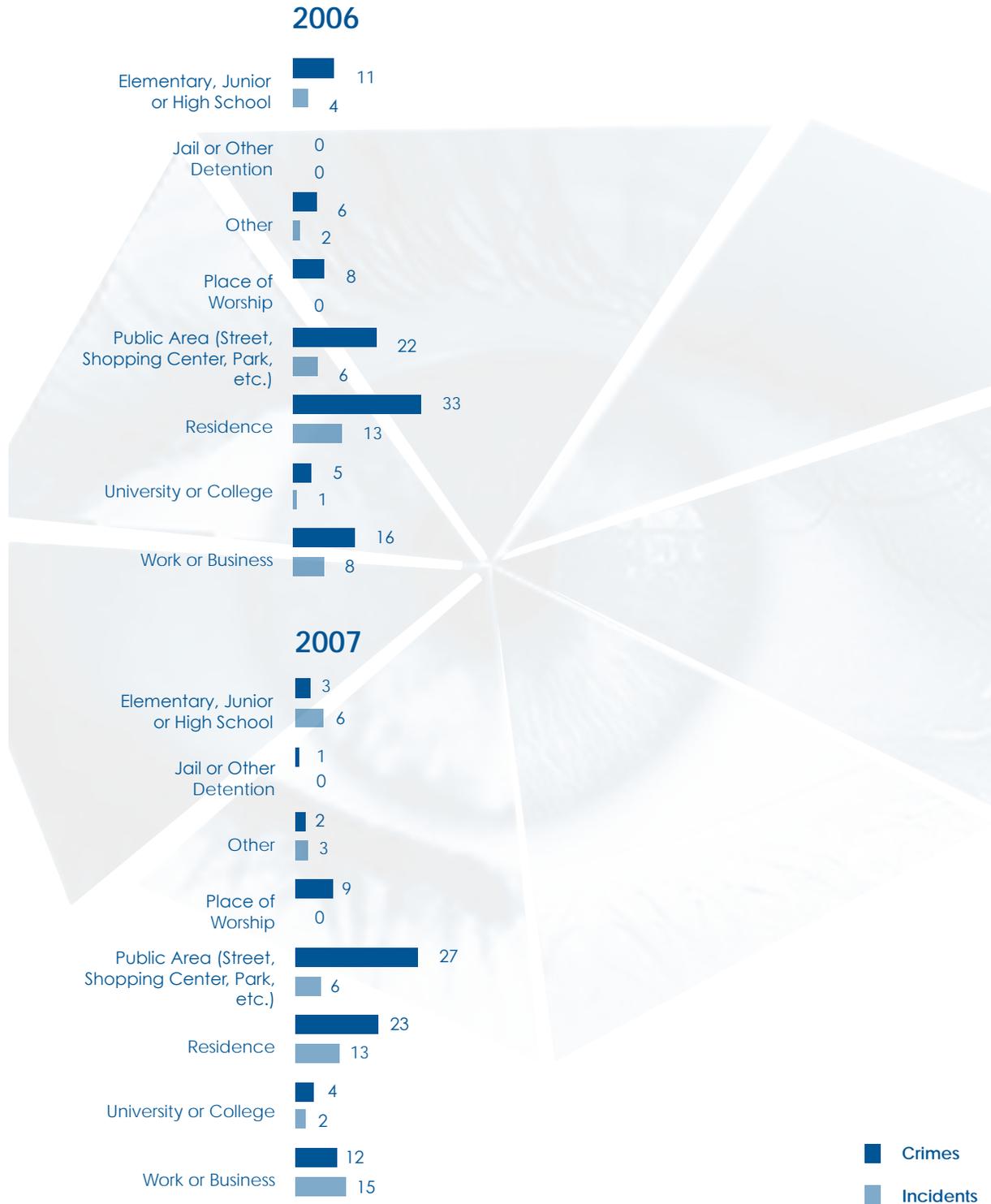
HATE BY THE NUMBERS

HATE BY THE NUMBERS

MAY 2007. Suspect used a white paint marker to write "fuck crackers" and other writings on victim's vehicle. A nearby garage had same wording/writings in the same ink.

Hate Crimes/Incidents by Location

Although 2007 saw an overall decrease of reported crimes and incidents, places of worship and public places saw a slight increase in hate-related activity.



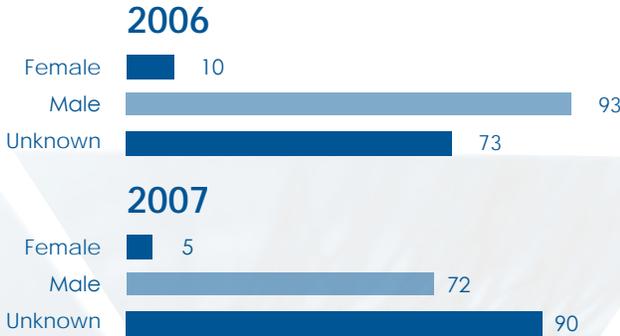
■ Crimes
■ Incidents

JUNE 2007. Suspect knocked down the sign in front of victim's restaurant. When victim went to pick it up, the suspect threatened him with two pit bull dogs and said, "Persian terrorist, you stupid Iraqi terrorist, I'm going to kill you one of these days."

PERPETRATORS OF HATE

Known Perpetrators by Gender

National statistics and studies show the overwhelming number of hate crimes and incidents are perpetrated by males. While it is difficult to assume trends because of the large number of "unknowns," the number of female perpetrators dropped by half, to 5 in 2007 compared to 10 in 2006.



Known Perpetrators by Ethnicity

The ethnicity of the perpetrators of a vast majority of the hate crimes and incidents in 2007 is unknown. However, the majority of known perpetrators were white.



Known Perpetrators by Age Group

The age breakdown of the 2007 known perpetrators is consistent with past years and other jurisdictions – i.e. all across the nation, the majority of hate crimes and incidents are committed by people under 30.



MESSAGE FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT

JULY 2007. Hostile e-mails with anti-immigrant sentiments, such as, "Why Muslims can't be Americans," were circulated amongst a work group.

On behalf of the Orange County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association, I am pleased to acknowledge the fine work of the Orange County Human Relations Commission, a key community partner in assisting law enforcement agencies with the tracking, collecting, and dissemination of information relative to hate crimes and hate incidents within Orange County. One of the best examples of this is the Commission's annual Hate Crime Report for Orange County, a valuable yardstick that law enforcement administrators utilize to measure these events throughout the County. The data is routinely used to educate law enforcement personnel and community members. Additionally, the report aids the Commission in assisting agencies to track hate crime trends and to shape hate crime policy and procedure for police agencies.

As a chief in this county for nearly five years, I have seen first hand the collaboration with law enforcement that has helped to develop a response that serves the diverse needs of hate crime victims, as well as participating in an effort to implement prevention programs aimed at curbing the number of hate crimes and hate incidents occurring in our communities.

Although hate crimes and incidents are often viewed as offenses against the individual victim, the crime is also against the victim's racial, ethnic, religious, sexual orientation, gender, or disability group as a whole.

It is vital that both law enforcement and victim support groups work together with segments of this larger community when hate crimes occur to help reduce fears, stem retaliation, help prevent additional hate crimes/incidents and encourage all victimized individuals to step forward and report those crimes.

The Orange County Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Association remains committed to addressing hate crime issues and to collaborating with the Orange County Human Relations Commission, and other community groups, to positively impact the quality of life for residents in our communities.

Sincerely,

R.A. Hicks, President
Orange County Chiefs' and
Sheriff's Association



A hate crime against one individual strikes at the very core of our society. As District Attorney, it is my goal to prevent and vigorously prosecute these heinous and violent criminal acts of discrimination. My office works with local law enforcement and other agencies to educate and inform the public about hate crimes and encourage victims and witnesses to come forward if they feel harassed or threatened in any way.

Bringing justice to the victims of hate crimes is a top priority of my administration. Punishment for those convicted of hate crimes can include serving jail or prison sentences, full restitution to the victim, participation in tolerance training, and compliance with the restrictions and supervisory terms of probation. The following is a representative sample of the cases from 2007 that were prosecuted by my office:

- A 35- year-old white supremacist was sentenced to two years in prison following his conviction for attacking an African American outside a Huntington Beach bar.
- A 20-year-old man and his juvenile co-defendant chase, threaten, and attempt to run a gay man and his female companion off the road, while shouting slurs.
- Three white men in their 20's leaving an adult bar face felony hate crimes charges following their race-based attack on a Mexican man going to work in Garden Grove.

Summary of Hate Crime Cases in the Year 2007

The following is a summary of the hate crime cases referred to the Orange County District Attorney's Office in the year 2007:

- Twenty-two cases of suspected hate crimes were referred to our office for review.
- Seventeen cases, or 77%, were filed as hate crimes.
- One case is still under investigation, two cases did not meet the "substantial factor" and "proof beyond a reasonable doubt" test for the filing of hate crimes, and the remaining two led to non-hate crime related charges.
- As of December 31, 2007, nearly 3 in 5 of 2007's closed cases resulted in hate crime convictions, including prison sentences for Logan Wooller and Christopher Mulder, two white supremacists convicted of attacking an African American at a party in Huntington Beach, Ronald Bray, who was sentenced to prison for attacking a disabled African American man in Costa Mesa, and a jail sentence for Gaston Gastelum, who attacked a Lesbian college student and her friend in Fullerton.
- In 2007, 95% of all hate crime cases resulted in convictions.

AUGUST 2007. Victim was at a stop light when the suspect called him a "wetback" and told him to go back to Mexico. The suspect followed him to work and pulled him out of his car and assaulted him.

REPORT BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

POLICING HATE CRIMES: CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

SEPTEMBER 2007. Four Latino inmates entered the jail chapel and began assaulting five African American inmates. One inmate stated the attack took place due to ongoing racial tension.

Valerie Jenness, Ph.D.*
University of California, Irvine

The statutory mandate to enforce hate crime law brings with it definitional ambiguities related to establishing the parameters of "hate crime" in general and "motive" in particular; political controversies surrounding hate crime and its relationship to "political correctness" in both law enforcement agencies and communities alike; and organizational dilemmas connected to agency structures, resource allocation decisions, and workplace culture. As a result of these dynamics, the enforcement of hate crime law often has been delayed and, when it is forthcoming, is quite variable.

A series of systematic studies have illuminated how law enforcement agencies and law enforcement officers on the ground actually enforce hate crime law. For example, Nolan and Akiyama's (1999) work on the enforcement of hate crime law suggests that differences in reporting can be attributed to factors that affect whether police officers record crime as well as factors that affect whether agencies report hate crime. Summarized in Table 1 and Table 2, these factors act as "encouragers" or "discouragers." Not surprisingly, one of the "encouragers" is supportive organizational policies, which references "the degree to which the organization's policies support hate crime reporting, including formal and informal systems for recognition and rewards" (Nolan and Akiyama 1999).

Corroborating this view, Grattet and Jenness (2008) relied on data from hundreds of California law enforcement agencies and systematic statistical analyses to reveal that hate crime policies do, indeed, increase the rate of official hate crime reporting (quite apart from other factors that affect reporting); moreover, in California the degree to which law enforcement agencies are integrated into the communities in which they reside and to which they respond amplifies the effect policies have on official reporting. These findings suggest that human rights groups interested in promoting the enforcement of hate crime law would be well served by working with law enforcement agencies to ensure viable policies are in place, "discouragers" are minimized, and the boundaries between law enforcement agencies and the communities they police are permeable.

References:

- Grattet, Ryken and Valerie Jenness. 2008. "Transforming symbolic law into organizational action: Hate crime policy and law enforcement practice." *Social Forces* (In Press).
- Nolan, James J. and Yoshio Akiyama. 1999. "An analysis of factors that affect law enforcement participation in hate crime reporting." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 15:111-127.

* Valerie Jenness is a Professor of Criminology, Law and Society at the University of California, Irvine. She has published two books and many articles on hate crime. Most recently, she published a series of articles on hate crime policy and reporting in California.

Table 1.

Variables That Affect Whether Police Officers Record Hate Crime

Individual Encouragers:

- Departmental policy mandates hate crime reporting.
- Belief that early identification of problem is key to effective solution.
- Belief that it is an important part of the job.
- Belief that it will help prevent problems.
- Belief that reporting hate crimes will prevent personal (officer) liability.
- Belief that hate crimes are morally wrong.
- Encouraged to report by department officials.
- Encouraged and supported by supervisors and colleagues.
- A clear, understood, and accepted departmental policy.
- It benefits victims and communities.
- Internal checks to make sure officers do not misidentify hate crime.
- Recognized as good for investigating and recording hate crime.
- Desire to be considered a good police officer.
- It is encouraged and rewarded by the department.
- Personal desire to comply with departmental policy.

Individual Discouragers:

- Belief that it is not viewed as important by department officials.
- Too much additional work.
- Sometimes runs counter to officer's personal beliefs.
- Belief that hate crimes are not serious.
- Belief that hate crimes should not be treated as special.
- Little concern for some minority groups (e.g., homosexuals and others).
- Not the job of the police (more like social work).
- Not recognized or rewarded for reporting hate crimes.
- Informally encouraged to adjust complaints (no reports) because of the large number of calls for service.
- Lack of common definition of hate crime.
- Incident will be blown out of proportion-unnecessarily become high profile.
- Officers already too busy. Not enough police officers to investigate properly.
- Personally opposed to supporting gay and minority political agendas.
- Lack of training: How to identify and respond to hate crimes.
- Victims do not want to assist in prosecution.

Source: Nolan, James J. and Yoshio Akiyama. 1999. "An Analysis of Factors That Affect Law Enforcement Participation in Hate Crime Reporting." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 15:111-127.

Table 2.

Variables That Affect Whether Agencies Report Hate Crimes

Agency Encouragers:

- Ability to assess intergroup tensions in community.
- Desire to give support to communities.
- Belief that hate crime reporting will improve police/community relations.
- Belief that police help set level of acceptable behavior in the community.
- Understanding that community wants police to report hate violence.
- Need to know extent of problem as first step to developing solutions.
- Lets community know that department takes hate crime seriously.
- A belief that victims will get help.
- Will help diffuse racial tensions within the police dept.
- The right thing to do politically.
- The right thing to do morally.
- Will help maintain department's good relationship with diverse groups.
- Consistent with values of department.
- A belief that identifying problem will keep others safe.
- Citizens appreciate the hate crime reporting efforts of the police.

Agency Discouragers:

- Not deemed important by department.
- Perception on part of police that no problem exists
- Insufficient support staff to process, record, and submit hate crime data.
- Perceived as not being real police work.
- A belief that reporting hate crimes will make things worse for victim.
- A belief that reporting hate crimes will make things worse for communities.
- Perception that some minority groups complain unnecessarily
- Not a priority of local government.
- A belief that identifying a crime as a hate crime will have no effect on the outcome.
- A belief that it is wrong to make these types of crime special.
- A belief that hate crime reporting will result in negative publicity for the community.
- A belief that hate crime reporting supports the political agendas of gay and minority groups (which is seen as a negative thing).
- It creates too much additional work.
- Hate crimes are not as serious as other crimes (i.e., a lower priority).
- Agency does not have the adequate technological resources.

Source: Nolan, James J. and Yoshio Akiyama. 1999. "An Analysis of Factors that Affect Law Enforcement Participation in Hate Crime Reporting." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 15:111-127.

References:

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- Nolan, James J. and Yoshio Akiyama. 1999. "An Analysis of Factors That Affect Law Enforcement Participation in Hate Crime Reporting." *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 15:111-127.

PREVENTION & RESPONSE

OCTOBER 2007. Suspect marked pentagrams on a glass entrance door, a walkway and a block wall of a church. They wrote, "Jesus was not the son of God, He was the son of Satan."

OC Human Relations uses a variety of strategies to prevent hate crimes in our schools and communities. The agency works with law enforcement and community organizations to ensure that hate crimes and incidents are addressed. The following is a sampling of our efforts.

Hate Crime Presentations -

OC Human Relations is available to conduct hate crime presentations for community groups, colleges and law enforcement. These include an overview of the year's hate statistics and trends; a Hate Crimes Awareness workshop and hate-crime related community dialogues. Contact our office for further information.

Police Trainings -

OC Human Relations conducts trainings for the OC Sheriff's Academy as well as other police departments interested in cultural competency and diversity. Partnering with community groups such as the California Sikh Council, Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance, PFLAG, The Center OC, Council on American Islamic Relations, and South Asian Network, these trainings facilitate dialogue on current issues and help to clear up popular misperceptions.

Hate Crime Resources -

OC Human Relations works to create awareness of hate crimes and support services in Orange County. We publish a brochure entitled "Hate Crimes: A Guide for Victims", as well as Hate Crime Victim Assistance information cards for officers and community members. These materials are available to all police departments and organizations. Please contact our office to receive them free of charge.

BRIDGES: School Inter Ethnic Relations and Violence Prevention Program -

For the past 18 years, OC Human Relations BRIDGE'S School Inter-Ethnic Relations Program has brought school communities together to address the roots of bias-related incidents. By collaborating with school administrators, teachers, students, and parents, all community stakeholders are able to provide their perspective and develop a plan that is specific to the needs of each individual school. OC Human Relations partners with BRIDGES' schools to host a county-wide "Campaign Against Violence." This week-long campaign encourages students to take action by speaking out against hate and violence on campus through a series of school-wide projects, dialogues and events. BRIDGES was identified by the US Dept. of Justice and the US Dept. of Education as one of seven model programs in the United States to prevent hate in schools.

Dispute Resolution Program -

Through its Dispute Resolution Program, OC Human Relations has attempted to address many disputes that may arise out of bias or prejudice, particularly inter-ethnic and inter-group disputes, through the use of mediation, conciliation and group facilitation to bring about peaceful resolution of conflicts. By using these non-violent vehicles for preventive intervention, we can bring about social and personal change to improve the quality of life in our communities. If the parties are willing to engage in dialogue, the Dispute Resolution Program team can bring the parties to a hate incident together to foster understanding, respect, mutual acceptance and peaceful co-existence.

The OC Human Relations Commission formed the Hate Crime Network in 1991 to bring together representatives from law enforcement, community organizations, the Orange County District Attorney's office, the California Attorney General's office and the United States Attorney General's office in a setting that facilitates the sharing of current hate crime issues and, most importantly, networking with others. In 2007, experts addressed the following topics: "A Hate Crime Victims Journey: A Story of a Successful Collaboration," "The Link Between Hate Crimes and Homophobia," "2006 Hate Crimes and Incidents in Orange County," and "When Religious Intolerance Becomes a Hate Crime."

The Hate Crime Network format will change to two events per year: one to coincide with the release of the 2007 Hate Crime and Incidents In Orange County Report and the other will be a half-day Hate Crime Network Conference. Details will be announced in the Spring of 2008.

ORANGE COUNTY HATE CRIME NETWORK

The Orange County Hate Crime Victim Assistance Partnership

In 2003, the Orange County Human Relations Commission, Community Service Programs Victims Services (CSP), the Anti-Defamation League, the Center Orange County, and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) joined various community organizations to create the Orange County Hate Crime Victim Assistance Partnership, a working group of the Hate Crime Network. This partnership is dedicated to creating a united voice against hate, developing resources for victims of hate, and building an appreciation of diversity in the community. The objectives of the OCHCVAP are:

- To increase immediate and effective assistance to victims of hate
- To address the underreporting of hate crimes and hate incidents in our communities.
- To build and develop collaborations between community organizations and law enforcement.
- To educate communities about roots and trends of hate crimes and hate incidents.



In 2007, through the work of this collaborative, 10 hate crime victims were able to receive crisis intervention, resources and referrals, follow-up counseling, and orientation to the criminal justice system. In addition, the Victim's Emergency Fund compensated \$1,700 to two victims for rental assistance.

Hate Crime Education Committee

The Hate Crime Education Committee, created in 1995, is comprised of OC Human Relations, the Orange County Department of Education and the Anti-Defamation League. Programs and projects of the Committee strive to increase the community's awareness of hate-motivated behavior in the schools; to encourage policy review and implementation of comprehensive preventive hate-motivated behavior action plans; and, exchanging information with the community.

During 2007, the Committee was active in consulting with schools and conducting presentations on bias-related incidents and hate crimes in local schools for students, educators and other school staff.

NOVEMBER 2007. CSUF was hosting a rally against hate when organizers found five nooses that were spray painted orange attached to a t-shirt project designed to be a testimony for students who have experience prejudice.

OC HATE CRIME NETWORK

DECEMBER 2007. A man frustrated over a citation issued by a police officer, called 9-1-1 and stated, "Tell that nigger, I hope he gets fucking shot," then hung up.

Board of Supervisors:

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www.ochumanrelations.org



OC Human Relations is committed to providing law enforcement training, hate crime presentations and working collaboratively with other groups to create awareness about the impact of hate and to provide prevention and intervention projects such as forums, dialogues and trainings. To report a hate crime, if you are in need of assistance or to learn more about how you can help, call:

1-888-NO-2-HATE

Agencies Providing Data

City Police Departments:

Anaheim
 Brea/Yorba Linda
 Buena Park
 Costa Mesa
 Cypress
 Fountain Valley
 Fullerton
 Garden Grove
 Huntington Beach
 Irvine
 La Habra
 La Palma
 Laguna Beach
 Los Alamitos
 Newport Beach
 Orange
 Placentia
 Santa Ana
 San Clemente
 Seal Beach
 Tustin
 Westminster

Orange County Sheriff's Department Representing:

Aliso Viejo
 Dana Point
 Foothill Ranch
 Ladera Ranch
 Laguna Hills
 Laguna Niguel
 Laguna Woods
 Lake Forest
 Midway City
 Mission Viejo
 Rancho Santa Margarita
 San Clemente
 San Juan Capistrano
 Seal Beach
 Stanton
 Villa Park
 Unincorporated areas of Orange
 County

Universities and Colleges:

California State University, Fullerton
 University of California, Irvine
 Chapman University
 Irvine Valley College
 Soka University
 Fullerton Community College
 Golden West College
 Orange Coast College
 Saddleback College

Organizations:

Anti-Defamation League
 Orange County Human Relations
 Commission
 The Center, Orange County
 Orange County District Attorney's Office
 Orange County Asian Pacific Islander
 Community Alliance
 PFLAG Orange County
 Community Service Programs, Inc.
 Council on American Islamic Relations

ACLU of Southern California, Orange County Branch
 Phone: (714) 450-3962
 Email: acluinfo@aclu-sc.org
 Website: www.aclu-sc.org

Anti-Defamation League (ADL) Orange County/Long Beach Region
 959 South Coast Dr, Suite 210, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
 Phone: (714) 979-4733
 Email: orange-county@adl.org
 Website: www.adl.org

Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC)
 1145 Wilshire Blvd. 2nd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017
 Phone: (213) 977-7500
 Email: hatecrimes@apalc.org
 Website: www.apalc.org

Community Assistance Programs, Victim Assistance (CSP)
 1821 E. Dyer Rd, Suite 200, Santa Ana, CA 92705
 Phone: (949) 975-0244
 Email: victimassistance@CSPinc.org
 Website: www.cspinc.org

Council on American-Islamic Relations, Southern California (CAIR)
 2180 W. Crescent Ave, Suite F, Anaheim, CA 92801
 Phone: (714) 776-1847
 Email: socal@cair.com
 Website: www.cair-california.org

The Center Orange County
 12752 Garden Grove Blvd Ste 101, Garden Grove, CA 92843
 Phone: (714) 534-0862
 Email: info@thecenteroc.org
 Website: www.thecenteroc.org

Japanese American Citizens League (Pacific South West Chapter)
 244 S. San Pedro Ste 406, Los Angeles, CA 90012
 Phone: (213) 626-4471
 Email: psw@jacl.org
 Website: www.jalc.org

NAACP of Orange County
 PO Box 3141, Santa Ana, CA 92703
 Phone: (714) 543-3637
 Email: naacpla@sbcglobal.net
 Website: www.naacp.org

OC Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance (OCAPICA)
 12900 Garden Grove Blvd, Suite 214A, Garden Grove, CA 92843
 Phone: (714) 636-9095
 Email: ocapica@ocapica.org
 Website: www.ocapica.org

Parents, Families & Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG)
 PO Box 28662, Santa Ana, CA 92799-8662
 Phone: (714) 997-8047
 Email: pflagchery@aol.com
 Website: www.ocpflag.com

South Asian Network
 18173 S. Pioneer Blvd, Suite I, Artesia, CA 90701
 Phone: (562) 403-0488
 Email: saninfo@southasiannetwork.org
 Website: www.southasiannetwork.org

Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Victim Assistance Program
 901 W. Civic Center Drive Ste. 330, Santa Ana, CA 92703
 Phone: (714) 542-8825
 Website: www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/victimassist/home.htm

Office of the Orange County District Attorney
 401 Civic Center Dr W
 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4515
 (714) 834-3600
 Website: www.orangecountyda.com

U.S. Department of Justice – Office for Victims of Crime
 810 7th St. NW, Washington, DC, 20531
 Phone: 1-800-851-3420
 Emailform:<http://ovc.ncjrs.org/askovc>
 Website: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/

Sikh Council California
 65 Edenbrook, Irvine, CA 92620
 Phone: 1-877-CALSIKH
 Email: nirinjan@khalsa.com
 Website: www.calsikhs.org

Fair Housing Council of Orange County
 201 South Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92701-5633
 Phone: (714) 569-0823
 Email: info@fairhousingoc.com
 Website: www.fairhousingoc.org

Office of Victims Services
 California Attorney General's Office
 P.O. Box 944255, Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
 Phone Toll-free: 877-433-9069
 Public Inquiries: 800-952-5225
 Email: victimservices@doj.ca.gov
 Website: www.ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm

Dayle McIntosh Center
 13272 Garden Grove Blvd.
 Garden Grove, CA 92843
 (714) 621-3300
 Website: www.daylemc.org



OC HUMAN RELATIONS

Building Bridges of Understanding

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